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DARBY & DARBY P.C. P.O. BOX 5257 NEW YORK, NY 10150-6257			NGUYEN, HAU H	
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			2628	

DATE MAILED: 08/21/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.



***Response to Arguments***

1. Applicant's arguments filed June 01, 2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. In response to Applicant's argument that the U.S. Provisional Application 60/159,644 (hereinafter USPA '644) does not disclosed or suggest conveying captured, uncompressed image from the camera accessory, and fails to teach the direct feed 115 shown in Fig. 1 of Wergeland, the examiner disagrees. The Invention Disclosure of the USPA '644 (paragraph 1.1 and 1.6) discloses the camera accessory may be used with a wireless connection to the terminal (i.e. mobile phone), and teaches using the display of the terminal as a view-finder. Thus, the display on the mobile phone is directly fed to the display of the mobile phone. Also, the direct feed 115 is shown in Fig. 1 of Wergeland is depicted as the dashed line as illustrated in the figure on page 4 of the USPA '644. Wergeland USPA '644 also teach the mobile telephone displaying the direct feed image data (as viewfinder) (first data format) and transmitting the compressed data (JPEG or MPEG-4) (second data format) to another person. Furthermore, Applicant does not claim receiving the first data and the second data simultaneously.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

3. Claims 1, 2, 5-7, 14-16, 25-29, 32-33, 35-41, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Wergeland et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,792,148).

Referring to claims 1, 16, 28, 35, 36, and 41, as shown in Fig. 2, Wergeland et al. teach a mobile terminal 200, having a display 230, coupled to receive graphical data from a camera 100 via an RF link at the interface 240 (a receiver). Data received can be displayed on the display 230, or transferred in a compressed form over air interface 250 or interface 260 to another mobile for display or another system for display. The interface 260 includes a wireless connection such as RF link (a transmitter) (col. 5, lines 24-42, see also Fig. 3). Wergeland et al. also teach the captured frames and the compressed frames may be transferred to the wireless mobile terminal over the image data interface such that, for example, compressed image frames (second data format) may be transferred further over an air interface while captured image frames (first data format) may be displayed locally on the display associated with the mobile terminal (col. 3, lines 36-47). Thus, it is implied that a means for splitting the first and second data is included to provide graphical data in the first format to the display of the mobile terminal, and provide graphical data in the second format to an external display over the air interface.

In regard to claim 2, 5, 29, 32, 33, as cited above, Wergeland et al. teach interface 260 may a wireless connection such as, for example, an infrared link, an RF link, a piconet link, a Bluetooth link, or the like as described herein above with reference to interface 150 (col. 5, lines 38-42).

In regard to claims 6 and 7, as cited above, Wergeland et al. teach the air interface between the mobile terminal and the external display device includes a Bluetooth link, it is implied that a Bluetooth chip is included in the mobile terminal and the display device.

In regard to claim 14, as cited above, Wergeland et al. teach the mobile terminal displaying the uncompressed captured image frame, and transferring the compressed image over

the air interface, thus, it is implied that the mobile terminal may not be able to display the image frame in compressed format unless it is decompressed.

In regard to claims 15 and 25, as shown in Fig. 2, Wergeland et al. teach memory 220 for storing incoming data (col. 5, lines 29-34).

As per claim 26, as cited above, Wergeland et al. teach captured image frames and compressed image frames can be image and video.

In regard to claim 27, although it is not explicitly stated, the wireless communication link as taught by Wergeland et al. should inherently include an access code to recognize which mobile device is in communication, and a header to establish the communication link between the mobile device and the external display in order to transfer second display data (payload).

In regard to claim 37, as cited above, Wergeland et al. teach the mobile terminal is a mobile telephone, and thus, implying a cellular network receiver.

In regard to claim 38, as also cited above, Wergeland et al. the mobile telephone receiving data signals wirelessly from the camera accessory, thus, implying a broadcast receiver.

In regard to claim 39, Wergeland et al. also teach the splitting means can be software-based (col. 5, lines 29-34).

In regard to claim 40, as cited above, Wergeland et al. also teach providing the first data to the display of the mobile terminal.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person

having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 9, 11, 12, 17, 21, and 34 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wergeland et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,792,148).

As for claims 9 and 12, as cited above, with reference to Figs. 1 and 2, since Wergeland et al. teach the interface 150 of the camera 100 includes a wireless connection (such as an infrared link, a piconet link, an optical link, an RF link, and the like) which may be the same wireless connection as the air interface 260 of the wireless mobile terminal 200 (col. 5, lines 12-42), and that the wireless mobile terminal can transmit the received data over the cellular network 320 as shown in Figs. 3A and 3B to a remote display, it is possible that the camera can transmit the first and second data to the cellular network 320, which is then transmitted to the mobile terminals 310 and 322 to be split so that the first data is display on the display of the mobile terminal and the second data is displayed on a remote display as cited above. The advantage of the modification is that the same data can be simultaneously transmitted to multiple mobile terminals.

In regard to claim 11, although not explicitly stated, the network as taught by Wergeland et al. should include additional information along with the first and second graphical data, for example, a device ID of the mobile terminal can be included in order for data can be appropriately transmitted.

In regard to claim 21, as cited above, Wergeland et al. teach the communication link can be a Bluetooth link.

As per claim 17 and 34, although Wegeland et al. do not explicitly disclose the display device is a television receiver, Wergeland et al. do teach transferring the second data to a remote

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system 330, which may be a desktop system or the like (Fig. 3B, col. 5, lines 59-62). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to utilize the teaching of Wergeland et al. such that the second data can be displayed on a television because of its ease of use.

6. Claim 8 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wergeland et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,792,148) in view of Narayanaswamy (U.S. Patent No. 6,611,358).

Referring to claim 8, although Wergeland et al. do not teach the display device including a means for informing the mobile terminal of a display capability of the display device, Narayanaswamy teaches polling a display device display capability before transmitting graphical information (col. 2, lines 32-45).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to utilize the method as taught by Narayanaswamy in combination with the method as taught by Wergeland et al. so that the display device does not have to modify the received data locally (col. 2, lines 42-45).

7. Claim 18 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wergeland et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,792,148) in view of Segal et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,765,557).

Referring to claim 18, as cited above, Wergeland et al. teach all the limitations of claim 18, except that the mobile terminal further comprises means for dividing a screen of the display into different portions, which are separately controlled.

However, Segal et al. teach a remote control device that can divide the screen of the external display device into different portions and separately control each portion (Fig. 5A).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to utilize the method as taught by Segal et al. in combination with the method as taught by Wergeland et al. in order to

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allow the operator to select control function entries of the panels and menus displayed on display screen 16 while remaining visually focused on the display screen (col. 4, lines 39-44).

8. Claims 24 and 31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wergeland et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,792,148) in view of Hollstrom et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,968,365).

Referring to claims 24 and 31, as cited above, Wergeland et al. teach all the limitations of claim 24 and 31, except that the communication link utilizes a wireless transmission compliant with the WAP standard.

However, as shown in Fig. 1, Hollstrom et al. teach a mobile WAP (Wireless Application Protocol) telephone having a built-in WAP browser is designed to connect via a point-to-point communication link to a stand-alone WAP server module wherein, the user of the mobile telephone 1 may operate the respective utility device 30, 40, 50 and control the functionality thereof (col. 3, lines 17-40).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to utilize the method as taught by Hollstrom et al. in combination with the method as taught by Wergeland et al. in order to provide an easier way of accessing, controlling and operating electronic utility devices in a standardized and user-friendly fashion (col. 2, lines 15-17).

9. Claim 42 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wergeland et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,792,148) in view of Kubo et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,795,715).

Referring to claim 42, although Wergeland et al. fail to teach determining a location of the external display within a data frame structure based on the length of the mobile terminal part, this is what Kubo et al. teach. Kubo et al. teach a portable communication device having an



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image output from an external device can be displayed on the display means of the portable communication device and can also be transmitted from the portable communication device and displayed on an external display unit (col. 2, lines 42-54, and col. 3, lines 35-49). Kubo et al. further teach the data structure for transmitting image data including the destination (location) of the external display device (col. 10, lines 30-50).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to utilize the method as taught by Wergeland et al. in combination with the method as taught by Kubo et al. to include the data destination in the data structure to be transmitted in order to direct the transmitted data to the appropriate destination display device.

### ***Conclusion***

10. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the mailing date of this final action.

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11. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Hau H. Nguyen whose telephone number is: 571-272-7787. The examiner can normally be reached on MON-FRI from 8:30-5:30.

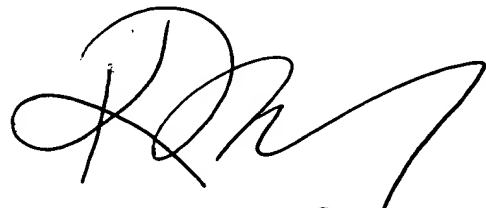
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kee Tung can be reached on (571) 272-7794.

The fax number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

H. Nguyen

8/16/2006



KEE M. TUNG  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER